THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. X., N°. 479. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1859. PRICE, TAELS 15 ⅌ ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 13th instant and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

HORACE RUMBOLD,
Secretary of Legation.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 13th June, 1859.

SHIPPING.

FOR SALE.

THE Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship
"*CANTON*,"
218, 55/100 Tons Register, 150 Horse-power, is of light draught of Water, and well known as a most desirable Coast or River Steamer.
If not disposed of by private sale, she will be offered for sale by Public Auction shortly.
MAXN. FISCHER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 23d August, 1859.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established their firm at *Hongkong* and *Canton*, under the same style as at this port.
WETMORE, WILLIAMS & Co.
tf Shanghae, Sept. 20th, 1859.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, at the *Yuh-chin Hong*.
JOHN MALTBY.
tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Partnership under the style of BENETT & LEIGHTON for the transaction of *Commission Business*.
P. H. BENETT.
H. LEIGHTON.
tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. RICHARD JAMES ASHTON has been admitted a partner in our Firm in China from 1st *July last*.
GILMAN & Co.,
of Canton, Shanghai, and Foochow.
26uo China, 15th August, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to give notice that he has established himself as *Shipchandler, Storekeeper, Commission Agent & Auctioneer* under the style of CLARK & Co., and trusts that by proper attention to business and moderate charges he may merit a share of the patronage of the Community here and Ship Masters frequenting this Port.
W. J. S. CLARK.
tf Shanghai, 13th August, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. WILLIAM COMSTOCK, Junior, in our firm ceased *on the 31st May ultimo.*
Our firm now consists of AUGUSTINE HEARD, JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, Jr., ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, and E. FRANCIS PARKER.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf China, July 22d, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this Port as *General Agent and Commission Merchant.*
JOHN MAJOR.
21ja Nagasaki, 1st July, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. PERCIVAL LOWELL EVERETT, and MR. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON are authorised to sign our Firm in *China* and in *Hongkong*.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1859.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a *Public Tea Inspector*, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co.
JOHN BLAIN.
公道 *Kung-tow.*
Shanghai, 1st July, 1859. 1oc

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned, in which Mr. J. BOHSTEDT has been admitted a Partner since *the 1st April*, will in future be carried on under the style or firm of WADMAN & Co.
E. WADMAN.
tf Ningpo, 1st July, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. ALBERT L. FREEMAN is admitted a partner in our firm. The business will be conducted as heretofore under the style of
H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 26th May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into Co-partnership as *Shipwrights*, under the style of REYNOLDS & COLLYER.
E. A. REYNOLDS.
C. S. COLLYER.
tf Shanghai, 2d May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has established himself at this Port as *General Commission Agent and Merchant*, under the style of TATHAM & Co
THOMAS TATHAM.
tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late GEORGE SMITH, and of Mr. BENJAMIN GOTT KINNEAR, in our firm, ceased on 31*st December* 1857.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ANDREW ARCHIBALD RANKEN, in our firm, ceased on 31*st December*, 1858.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business.* CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.
For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.
INTEREST
will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at	5	per Cent, per Annum.
Six do. " " "	6	"
Twelve do. " " "	7	"

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.
RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.
tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.
EAST INDIA & CHINA AGENCY,
Establish for 10 years in the city of London.

THE undersigned takes this means of informing those parties who have answered his advertisement by sending him indents for various descriptions of Manufactures, Mess Stores, and other European requisites, unaccompanied by remittances, that they cannot be attended to, until a Cash remittance for at least one half of the amount of their indents upon him has been received, after which, the goods will be shipped immediately, and the remaining cost of the purchases for them, will be drawn for by Bills at 60 days sight.
HENRY CASSIN,
Lloyd's Merchants Room,
26uo Royal Exchange.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000. on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is appointed Agent at this Port to the UNDERWRITERS and MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES OF BREMEN.
EDWIN WADMAN.
tf Ningpo, 26th January, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.
The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.
Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.
BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*
HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:
1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.
For further particulars apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England*.
The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.
For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to
M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London 26th June, 1858.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*
LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—
1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium*, ¼ *per cent per Annum.*
And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*
ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*
ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.
A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.
No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.
Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.
Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859

FOR SALE.

CLARK & CO.

HAVE just received and offer for sale at low prices—
Tapestry, Brussels, and Kidderminster Carpeting; Velvet Pile and Axminster Rugs; Coir-door Mats and Hall Carpeting; Fenders, Fire-Irons and Door-Scrapers; Cardigan Jackets and Vests; Superior French Kid and Wash-leather Gloves; Damask Curtain with Trimming to match; and various other goods suitable for the season.
tf Shanghai, September 24th, 1859.

FOR SALE.

A Handsome Drawing-room Chimney-piece,
Do. Dining-room Do.
with Grates, Fenders and Furniture to match.
Apply to C. *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 22d September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

CLICQUOT Champagne, finest quality, ...	Tls. 11 per doz.
Giesler & Co.'s Champagne, finest quality, ...	" 10 "
Fine Claret, ...	" 7 "

A few cases fine Old Madeira, belonging to the Estate of the late C. WILLS, Esq.
W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

BY HALL & HOLTZ best refined Castor Oil for use of Steamers; always on hand.
tf Shanghai, 3d August, 1859.

NOTICE.

FOR sale at the Store of the undersigned.
Dr. Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.
Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain-killer.
Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.
H. FOGG & Co.
22oc Shanghai, 22d July, 1859.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU*," or "*Book of Experiments*," by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.
tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE EX "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry, do. Golden do.	in 3 doz. Cases.
Superior Old Port.	

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 4th February, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.
Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.
Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.
Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.
AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. " " Pocket,.....	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House with Servants Offices attached situated in Bridge Street known as Hubertson's Bungalow.
Also,
On the French Concession, a large and commodious Godown, floored with Granite.
Apply to
WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th August, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

Tae-hing. 泰興
KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
CHURCH STREET NEAR PARK & FIVES COURT LANES.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.
Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. MULLER,
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker.

INVITES the attention of Shipmasters and others visiting this port, to the well assorted stock of Watches, Clocks and Chronometers he has for sale.
Chronometers will be carefully repaired and cleaned, also rated by Transit observation. Clocks wound by the year at a moderate charge. Prompt attention paid to the repairs of Watches and Clocks.
Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
YANG-KING PANG CREEK,
Opposite SAE-KEE'S Silk Shop.
SHANGHAI.

CLARK & CO.,
Shipchandlers, Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.
SHANGHAI,
Yang-king-pang corner of Rue de Mansolée.

Ships supplied with fresh Provisions, Ballast and Filtered Water.
tf Shanghai, 13th August, 1859.

TEXTOR & CO.
DESIMA & KANAGAWA,
26uo *JAPAN.*

C. A. FLETCHER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
HAKODADI.
YESSO.
6ju JAPAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRIVATE BOARD & LODGING.

MRS. J. R. BARRAS, begs to inform the Community of Shanghai and Strangers visiting the Port, that she has taken the large and commodious House, (lately in the occupation of Messrs PLATT & Co., called *Sin Yu-shing*, situated on or near the Yang-king Pang end of Church Street) which has been fitted up for Ladies and Gentlemen, with all the comforts of a quiet Home, with or without Board.
Also to let 2 small Godowns.
15oc Shanghai, 15th September, 1859.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his Ambrotype Room to the French Bund, next door to Kin-te-yuen's Silk Shop.
ORRIN E. FREEMAN.
tf Shanghai, 26th August 1859.

NOTICE.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by an experienced Book-keeper who has been three years engaged at this port and is well versed in the general business routine of the same.
Address "J. B." at the Office of this Paper.
tf Shanghai, 22d July, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having removed to their new Store, respectfully invite the attention of the Resident and Shipping Community, to their extensive Stock of Goods, comprising a great variety of useful and ornamental Articles, received by late arrivals from England and America.
Fresh Invoices of Oilman's Stores, Loaf and Crushed Sugar, Figs, Prunes, Butter, Cheeses, Dried Apples, Gallego Flour, Cold Water, Soda and Fancy Biscuits, Split Peas, Corn Meal, Cider Vinegar, Candles, Navy and Pilot Bread.
A fine assortment of Stationery, Glass-ware, Crockery, Water Filters, Plated-ware, Cutlery, and Perfumery.
Tweeds, Broad Cloths, Alpacca, Merino, White Cord, Linen Duck and Drills, Spanish Stripes, Summer Vestings, Printed Flannel, Rubber Overcoats, Turkish Linen and Cotton Towels, Napkins, Chintzes, Damask and Embossed Table Covers, Marseilles Quilts, Merino Vests & Pants, Cotton Socks and Half-hose, Felt and Pith Hats, Cloth Caps, French and English Boots & Shoes, Ladies and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, Saddles, Bridles, Horse Rugs & Rollers, and Dog Collars.
Solar Stand and Hanging, Brackets, and Study Lamps, Chandeliers 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 Burners, Toilet Glasses, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Rattan Chairs, Canton Matting, &c.; and a complete assortment of Ship Chandlery.
H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 18th June, 1859.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.
The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,.... " 1.0.0 "
Washing One Tael per month extra.
The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.
P. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*
☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.
tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG & Co.
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.
ALSO,
Lacquereddware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.
AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

CHEONG FAT,
From Canton.
LACQUERED-WARE, IVORY-WARE, EMBROIDERY, SILK PIECE GOODS, AND ALL KINDS OF CURIOSITIES.
FOR SALE.
Corner of Bridge Street and Park Lane.
16mr SHANGHAI.

ALGAR & STREET,
Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents,
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS, ON LONDON TERMS.
COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.
11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

The following Notification relating to the exportation of cattle from Siam, is published, for general information, by desire of the Hon: F. W. Bruce, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

W. DE NORMANN,
1st Attaché.

Her Majesty's Legation,
Shanghai, 1st October, 1859.

(Copy.)

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

FROM Chao Praya Phra Khlang to Sir Robert H. Schomburgh, H. B. M. Consul.

I have to inform you that the Royal Council wish to represent to you, that Buffaloes and Bullocks are used in the cultivation of rice, which is the chief article of food, of the inhabitants of this country. The laws of Siam forbid the sale of these animals for exportation.

During the last two years Buffaloes, and Bullocks, have suffered much from sickness, and many of them have died.

The Royal Council have therefore desired me, to address the Consuls of the Treaty Powers, in Bangkok, and request them to prohibit the exportation of these animals by those under their jurisdiction, as Buffaloes and Bullocks are not articles of trade.

They also request you to prevent British subjects exporting these animals.

Wednesday 13th day waning moon 8th month.
(July 27th, 1859.)

A true Translation,
(Signed) THOMAS GEORGE KNOX,
Interpreter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Malabar*, Capt. G. A. GRAINGER, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Thursday, the 6th October, at day-light*, with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

Holders of Shipping Orders for the *Formosa* will please ship off their Goods to the *Malabar*.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Tuesday, the 4th October*, and PARCELS at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
Shanghai, 30th September, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to give notice that *on and after this date* the business of the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY at this Port will be conducted by Mr. W. R. DALZIEL.

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 1st October, 1859. 29oc

NOTICE.

THE business of Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY & Co. will be carried on, *on and after this date*, by Mr. W. R. DALZIEL.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.,
Per their Agent
E. WARDEN.

London and Oriental
Steam Transit Insurance Office,
Shanghai, 1st October, 1859. 29oc

PUBLIC AUCTION.
BOOKS! BOOKS!

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises of the undersigned on *Thursday and Friday, the 6th and 7th instant*, commencing at 11 o'clock A.M.

A large and choice selection of Books, now and old.

Viz.,

Illustrated Works, The Classics, Translations, Works on History, Biography, Languages, Theology, Philosophy, Law, Architecture, Sciences, Engineering, Natural History, Numismatics.

Also,

An elegant carved Walnut Cottage Piano Forte of 6½ Octaves, carved Walnut Music Stool, and a few elegant Oil Paintings.

As per Catalogues which will be issued on *Monday next.*

On view *Tuesday.*

H. FOGG & Co.,
Auctioneers.

o Shanghai, 1st October, 1859.

ON SALE.

AT the Office of the *North-China Herald* and by Messrs. H. FOGG & Co.

The *RELIGIOUS CONDITION of the CHINESE* by Rev. JOSEPH EDKINS.

Price, One Tael per Copy.

tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1859.

TO LET.

A LARGE and Commodious House recently erected within the French Concession containing 8 Rooms, 2 bath Rooms and all the conveniences of a residence, with Verandahs and a Look-out commanding a view of the River.

Suitable outbuildings attached.

For terms apply to

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1859.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A CHOICE Assortment of Tweeds, Cloths, Flannels, Hats, Caps, Electro Plated Dish Covers, Dinner and Tea Sets, Copying-Presses, Goshen Butter, Gallego Flour, York Hams, Raisins, Figs, Loaf and Crushed Sugar, Stoves and Grates of every description.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1859.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1859.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at half-past 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Aug. 19	Singapore,	Sept. 14
Bombay,	Aug. 31	Hongkong,	Sept. 23
Calcutta,	Aug. —	New York,	July 26
Galle,	Sept. 5		

MAIL of 20th Aug. from London *viâ* Marseilles due in Hongkong, 8th.—Shanghai, 15th inst. Last year it was received on 15th, per *Yang-tsze.*

Latest dates in England from China,—

Hongkong	June 22	Received
Shanghai	„ 14	By Telegram .. Aug. 8
Hongkong	June 5	*viâ* Marseilles by Post
Shanghai	May 30	August 1.

BIRTH.

At Ningpo, on the 18th instant, Mrs. DAN. PATRIDGE, of a Daughter.

MARRIED.

Aug. 4th, at St. John's Paddington, DUNCAN FLETCHER, Esq., late of China, to JANE, daughter of John Scott, Esq., of Hyde-Park Street.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 26th Sep., 1859.		*Ending 30th Sep., 1858.*	
24,—*Max.* 76	*Min.* 66	*Max.* 71	*Min.* 65
25,— „ 74	„ 66	„ 74	„ 63
26,— „ 75	„ 68	„ 77	„ 65
27,— „ 71	„ 66	„ 77	„ 65
28,— „ 73	„ 67	„ 77	„ 66
29,— „ 72	„ 68	„ 79	„ 69
30,— „ 79	„ 72	„ 81	„ 70

To be continued weekly.

N.B.—The thermometer used last year is nearly two degrees lower than that now in use.

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

EXCHANGE.—*On London*, 6 months' sight, Bank Rate, fr. 7*d.*, Credits and Bills with documents, fr. 7¼*d.* a fr. 8*d.* per Tl. *On Calcutta*, Bank Bills, accepted & 3 d/s. Rs. 317. *On Bombay*, Rs. 314 per 100 Tls.

OPIUM.

	Malwa		*Patna*	
Sep.	New. Tls.	Old, Tls.	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.
24—	468 —	..472 —	..590 —	..575 —
26—	468 —	..472 —	..590 —	..575 —
27—	468 —	.. —	..580 —	..565 —
28—	470 —	.. —	..575 —	..560 —
29—	470 —	.. —	..566 —	..565 —
30—	470 —	.. —	..560 —	..565 —

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Malabar*, Mrs. Hancock and child, Capt. Hudson, Mr. A. J. Macpherson, and Mon. Dorlincourt. Per *Azof*, Messrs. Dalziel, Franks, Escherich, Cohen, and Chevallier. Per *Trent*, Mr. W. Keswick.

DEPARTED.—Per *Yang-tsze*, Messrs. H. N. Lay, Bucklin, E. B. H. Boyd, and P. Cohen.

PER P. & O. Company's mail steamers, at Hongkong.

ARRIVED.—Per *Singapore*, 20th Sept., Mrs. Hancock and child, Capt. Hudson, Don Gaspar Suarez, Messrs. G. Mackay, C. W. Murray, B. W. Tucker, Rooke, Shapoorjee, Bomanjee, Adorjee, Moodeo, and nine Sailors to join H. M. fleet.

DEPARTED.—Per *Ganges*, 12th Sept., Madame and Monsieur Montigny and three Ladies, Messrs. J. F. Trautmann, D. B. Robertson, L. Orio, H. Zonnalabi, J. Zonnalabi, J. Penorandn, F. Rule, Abdool Latiff Canro, J. B. Compton, W. Ryan, J. Burrowes, Lieut. Viscount Kilcourcie, R.N., Buckle, R.N., and Woodward, R.N.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—

August 20.

For Shanghai, Messrs. R. J. Ashton, F. N. May, and Mills.

For Hongkong, Messrs. A. J. Ainslie, G. Dods, T. G. Luson, H. Dickson, J. Cahu, and G. H. Beveridge, and Mons. Leon Javal.

September 4.

For Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. Tritton, Messrs. W. Brand, Hughes, Purdie, and Brown.

For Shanghai, Messrs. G. J. Cowie, and W. G. Gordon.

September 20.

For Hongkong, Messrs. Western, and Fitzroy.

October 4.

For Hongkong, Miss Simpson. Mr. and Mrs. W. Bowra, and Mr. C. Hope.

October 20.

For Hongkong, Mr. A. R. Hudson.

No. 30

CONSULAR CIRCULAR.

BRITISH CONSULATE, SHANGHAI,
26th September, 1859.

The undersigned hereby gives publicity to a despatch received from Mr. Vyse H. M.'s Consul at Kanagawa relative to a quarantine in Japan, and a copy of which is annexed.

No. 1.

BRITISH CONSULATE, KANAGAWA,
3rd September, 1859.

SIR,—I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to inform all Captains of Ships that it will be necessary in future in leaving Shanghai for Japan that they should have a clean Bill of Health to show on arriving at every new port, to avoid a long and tedious Quarantine at the above mentioned Port.—I have, &c.,

(Signed), F. H. VYSE,
H. M.'s Acting Consul at Kanagawa.

T. T. MEADOWS, Esq.,
H. M.'s Officiating Consul,
Shanghai.

THE mail from London August 20th is due, by the P. & O. Company's Table, at Hongkong on the 8th and here on the 15th inst. Last year it was received on the 15th per *Yang-tsze* and 17th per *Formosa.* By it we may have a telegram announcing the receipt of the news of the Peiho disaster, dispatched from hence on the 15th July.

If the intelligence was immediately dispatched from Peking through Russia, and we allow 54 days to reach London,—the time occupied last year in transmitting the news of the treaties being signed at Tien-tsing,—we shall hear of it by the regular mail of 26th August.

THE next outward mail for Europe is advertized to leave here on Thursday morning the 6th instant at day-light, instead of Wednesday as before notified.

LOCAL.—Our native correspondent has supplied little of interest during the past week.

The *chi-hien* issues an interdict on the slaughter of oxen, which it has been pressed upon him by a number of respectable petitioners is prejudicial to agriculture and as such in contravention of law. The consumption of beef and mutton by foreigners has been taken advantage of by self-serving villains, but, says the *chi-hien*, foreigners require these things and of course must have them; the people do not; and, he prohibits the slaughter of farming bullocks. Offenders will be punished, together with the *tipâu*, &c. It is remarkable that the exportation of cattle from Siam has been prohibited on similar grounds.

The consumption of another article was some time ago prohibited, namely frogs. They are esteemed the great enemy of locusts, and as such are entitled guardians of grain. A buyer and seller of frogs are stated to have been taken before the magistrate who, finding that the former was cook to the sub-prefect and was buying them for that officer's brother-in-law, sent the parties up to the sub-prefect. He could not screen his relative, so he fined him a play. The unlucky parties detected were severely flogged and exposed in the cangue for a month.

The crops are generally good, but about New-chwang inundations have so damaged the harvest one half of the collection has been remitted.

Some thirty men have been devoutly sacrificing in the temple dedicated to the tutelary divinity of the city, in hopes of recovering by his assistance a box of sycee which has been stolen.

Kiu Wan-kiang has been appointed prefect of this department, Sung-kiang Fu. He held after taking his degree a post in the Han Lin Academy, and since the expiry of his three years term of office, has lived in great poverty at Shanghai.

An extraordinary prophecy has been posted in manuscript in various places by some person who declares himself unable, perhaps too poor, to print it. He predicts exemption from perils by water, fire, wounds, and war, famine, sickness, and other dangers in certain years, one-third of the cycle of sixty, to those who will abstain from feasting and carnality from the first to the ninth of the ninth moon, the 20th September to the 4th October. We regret that it was not in our power to give our readers earlier notice of this.

A paper was posted yesterday on the Ma-loo denouncing three persons by name, as the murderers of the ex-policeman Burton.

COOLIE EMIGRATION.—We have been favored with the following remarks upon the laws interdicting the exit of Chinese from their native country. Emigration and exportation of Chinese even to Formosa, are offences in different degree against the law of China. Both form the subject of a comparatively recent enactment.

The Chinese Penal Code, it may be as well to remind the reader, is divided into seven principal Books. The first may be said to treat of crimes and punishments in general, that is as distinguished from those treated of in the remaining six books, each of which is named after one of the six departments of state, known as the Boards of Civil Office, of Registration and Revenue, of Ceremonies and Obligations, of War and Police, of Criminal Law, and of Public Works. These Books are subdivided into chapters of subjects; each chapter into a number of canons, or statute; and to each of these is appended a number of amendments, expanding, restricting, or explaining the statute. It is these statutes, 436 in number, which have been made known to the western scholar in the celebrated translation of Sir George Staunton. Since its appearance in 1803, the amendments have greatly multiplied.

We should have probably looked for an interdict on emigration in the code of the Registration, or Population, department. It is found, however, in the Book of Military and Police Laws, which applies itself, in five chapters, to the sanctity of palaces and other public places; military discipline; inviolability of the frontier; the treatment and employment of government horses and cattle; and government postal arrangements. The third of these, the chapter, literally, on barriers and fords, comprises seven statutes, of which the sixth prohibits "Unauthorised passage of the frontier, or proceeding to sea in contravention of the interdict," and has appended to it no less than sixty-one clauses or amendments. Twenty-two of these relate to the cultivation, preparation, sale, or use of opium, most of them dating 1841; the rest to inspection and registration of sea-going vessels and their crews, exportation of arms, iron, sulphur, saltpetre, precious metals and grain; contraband trade with foreign countries; spurious coinage of foreign money; piracy on the inner waters, and unauthorised intercourse by land or sea with Corea, Manchuria, or Formosa. Clause 14, revised 1801, condemns fishermen to transportation if they even cross into the Corean waters to fish. Under Clause 22, Tien-tsing or Shan Tung traders visiting Manchuria, and they may only visit certain places, are punishable, with their passengers, if the latter have no passport. Several amendments affect the squatters on and emigrants to Formosa, and of these Clause 16, (rendered in free English,) provides that

If among the lawless vagabonds of the province of Fuh Kien, any individual practising as a *k'ih t'ou* (coolie-broker,) and as such enticing others to cross the water without authority, shall monopolize the agency for passages to Formosa, exacting money, loading small craft in ports, and transhipping passengers into larger vessels on the high seas, he shall, if a principal, be transported for life* to a convict station within the frontier, and if an accessory, shall receive 100 blows with the heavier bamboo, and be transported for three years; and the head of the water police, and constable at the point of the coast in question, together with the masters of the vessels shall be classed and punished with the accessory, if being aware of the offence, they shall not have denounced it. If the vessels be seized on board which such illegal passages have been so provided, the crews of the larger passenger vessels, as well as those of the small craft taken up for the transshipment of the passengers, shall be punished in accordance with the provision for the punishment of the coolie-broker, a like distinction being drawn between principal and accessory; and the vessels themselves shall be sold for the benefit of the public.

The masters of vessels being parties to the bond securing vessels so engaged, and the marine police inspectors securing them, together with any persons who have opened establishments for lodging the emigrants, having knowledge of the offence and conniving at its commission, shall receive 100 blows with the heavier bamboo, and shall be exposed in the cangue for a month; neither penalty being commutable.

Any person guilty of so crossing the water without authority shall, under the law† punishing Unauthorised‡ passage of barriers and fords, receive 80 blows with the heavier bamboo and be returned to his home.

If government cruisers be employed for the purpose of making money out of these unauthorised passages, punishment shall be inflicted [on the officers and men concerned] with the same distinction as above [between principal and accessory.]

If these treacherous villains (the coolie-brokers) shall conspire to do [their passengers] bodily harm by the way, and death be the consequence of the attempt, all concerned in the conspiracy, without distinction of principal or accessory, shall under the law against Piracy on the inner or outer waters, be punished by summary decapitation and exposure of their heads. And if death be not the consequence, the principal (the mover) shall be summarily decapitated under the law punishing Acts of piracy wherein violent assault is committed, and the rest of the conspirators shall be transported to Heh Lung Kiang (the Tsitsihar or Saghalien country,) to be slaves to the cavalry of the garrison. And if any on board, though they shall not have taken part in the conspiracy or in the act of violence, yet, being aware of the facts, shall not have come forward to denounce them, they shall receive 100 blows with the heavier bamboo and shall be transported for three years.

The officers military and civil who shall be shown on the trial of the persons arrested for unauthorisedly crossing the water, either to have failed from neglect to detect the offence, or to have concealed it, will be handed over to the proper Boards to inflict such penalties as they may severally deserve.

This law dates from 1740 and was amended in 1743, 1801, 1821, and last, as it runs above, so lately as 1852. The summary decapitation and exposure of the heads of the coolie crimps last month at Shanghai, was, according to it, a penalty in excess of the law, and is probably justified on the ground of the serious disturbance of the public peace, and other disasters, consequent upon their illegal proceedings. The attempt to commit the offence, though frustrated by seizure of the parties before shipment be effected, is punishable with less degree of severity.

Another Clause, of the same law, dating 1735, the first of Kien Lung, authorises the return of all natives of Fuh Kien, who may be "residing in foreign parts," having emigrated before the year 1717. Vessels are to be licensed to bring them back; the licenses are then to be lodged with the local authorities, who will restore the parties concerned to the homes of their original clans. If there be any trickery practised, personation of others, or the like, it will be seen that they are not good subjects and they will be transported to the unhealthy convict stations [in the south-west of China]. If after the enactment of the law, any now abroad should not return, or if any of those returned should again attempt illegal evasion of Chinese jurisdiction, they are to be decapitated under the summary warrant.

The purpose of the statute "on barriers and fords" itself, says the commentary, is the enforcement of observation (to wit, along the frontier). This and the laws interdicting intrusion into palaces, &c., were by the Sui and T'ang Dynasties (A.D 600-900,) included under the one head of laws against passing guard stations. The Ming divided the same into two heads, one including laws affecting entry into palaces, temples, &c.; the other those on passage without passport across fords and through barriers. The Manchu family now reigning adopted in this, as in almost every other instance, the title and statute of their predecessors.

The *habitat* of the Clause under which the emigrant-crimp is specially punishable, has been noted with so much detail as significantly indicating the real purpose of Chinese legislation on the subject. It is doubtless to be explained by that vigilant jealousy of intercourse with those without, which this empire, with some reason, has long regarded as essential to the preservation of order within.

The rebellion was beginning to attract serious attention at the time the law here translated was last revised, and the connection between Fukkien and the Straits settlements, which is known to be regarded with great distrust by the Chinese government, may have directed its attention to the question of emigration from that province. It made a terrible crusade against members of secret societies, Singaporeans as well as native Chinese, at Amoy, in the winter of 1850-1.

WE draw attention to a Consular Circular in another column, relative to that Asiatic nation whose good sense and intelligence, as displayed in imitating western foreigners, has of late procured it so much praise. We begin, however, to doubt whether that supercilious indifference to "barbarians" and their customs for which the Chinese have been so long blamed is not to be preferred to an "intelligent" imitativeness which seems to be introducing into the Far East the useless nuisance of quarantines.

THE mail of 10th August from London, was received here on the 26th per private Steamer, *Yang-tsze*, the heavy portion came in on the next day per P. & O. Company's Steamer, *Malabar*. By these opportunities we have dates from Bombay, 31st August,—Galle, 5th,—Singapore, 14th,—Hongkong, 23d September. Time from England 47 days. The mail arrived at Hongkong on the 20th, per *Singapore*, being 41 days.

There is little political news of importance. The British Parliament was to be prorogued on the 13th August. The Italian conferences were being held at Zurich. France said to be disarming. Sir Michael Seymour has been returned to Parliament for Devonport in the room of Sir Erskine Perry, appointed a member of the Council of India. Sir Arthur Buller had put out his address as a candidate for the other seat.

A strike on an extensive scale in the building trade in London has taken place.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Str. *Chevy Chase*, Capt. Crockett, has had steam up, and will probably leave the Clyde for Hongkong early in September. Messrs. Dent & Co.'s Steamer the *Lyeemoon* is in forward state and would probably be launched in a month. A new Screwboat for Messrs. Apcar & Co. was launched from Langley's yard, at Deptford on July 30th, and named the *Thunder*,—all for the China trade.

The P. & O. Company's Steamer *Northam* with the Australian mails was lost on the 20th August on a reef called Shah Barryer in the Red Sea 105 miles north of Suakin, crew and a portion of the mails saved.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Was gradually tightening, an advance in the Bank rate of discount was expected.

* This does not exempt him from the benefit of a general amnesty.

† This is the first of the seven statutes under the heading. Its commentary observes that "the establishment of barriers and fords, (that is authorised water ways across the frontier,) is a measure of self-defence against treachery.

‡ Unauthorised; the word is *sz'*, privately, clandestinely, that is, illegally; as opposed to *kung*, openly, authoritatively, in the public service, and consequently under passport.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Bullion.—Per *Indus*, from Southampton on 4th August,—

For Hongkong,............£ 95,260
Shanghai, ...£102,225

Consols, 95⅜ a 95½ for money.

Rate of Discount.—Bank of England, minimum 2½ per cent In the market the demand was active and fully equal to the Bank minimum.

Bar Silver, 61½*d.* per oz. Standard, nominal.

Mexican Dollars, 60⅝*d.* per oz., nominal.

Coin and Bullion in the Bank of England, in both Departments £17,330,336.

Tea—Market higher. Common Congo, 1*s.* 3½*d.* a 1*s.* 3½*d.*

Silk—Steady. Prices firmly maintained. Tsatlee 18*s.* 6*d.* a 24*s.* 6*d.* Taysaam 17*s.* 0*d.* a 20*s.* 0*d.* Thrown 21*s.* 6*d.* a 23*s.* 6*d.*

Japan Wax—About 2,000 boxes have realized 58*s.* a 59*s.* at auction, in large parcels. There were still 15,000 boxes in first hands.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Since our last Report.)

Arrived.—None reported.

Departed.—For Shanghai, July 28th, *Britannia*, from Shields; Aug. 1st, *Potosi*, from Liverpool; and 2d, *Marie Gabrielle*, from Swansea,

Passed Anjer.—For Shanghai, Aug. 26th. *Wellington*, from London.

The Second Annual Meeting of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held in the Shanghai Library on Tuesday evening last, the 27th ulto.

The Hon'ble F. W. A. Bruce, Messrs. T. F. Wade, W. de Normann, A. B. St. Clair, D. Byramjee, and Rev. M. S. Culbertson were elected as Resident members; and C. P. Hodgson, Esq., of Hakodadi, as a Corresponding member.

Donations of books from the Imperial Geological Society of Vienna, and from Messrs. Rondot, Wylie and Nye were reported and acknowledged.

A Table of Meteorological Observations at Yedo, Japan, which had been contributed by Hon'ble T. Harris, was presented and referred to the Council for publication.

An elaborate and interesting paper, contributed by a member, was read, the object of which was to shew the fact, hitherto overlooked, of the Jews being noticed as a religious sect, in the ancient Chinese literature. The earliest specific statement we have of their existence by any foreigner, who was an eye-witness, is in the 9th century, at which period they were very numerous; but the monumental records still extant in their own synagogue at Kae-fung, state them to have entered China in the Han dynasty. What name they were known by among the Chinese in early times we have no distinct mention, but we know that the modern designation of *Teaou-kin-keaou*, or "Sect that plucks out the sinews," is of comparatively recent date. Among the various names of foreign sects, occurring in Chinese mediæval history, we have the counterpart of all the various religions known to have migrated from Western Asia, and which have been unquestionably identified by foreigners in modern times, with one exception. There are the Nestorians, Parsees, Manichæans and Mohammedans; but the Jews, probably not the least numerous, have passed unnoticed. In view of this, it is somewhat singular that there should be just one foreign sect which is frequently noticed in the native histories, and which has not hitherto been identified. This is known as the *Heen** religion, or worshippers of *Heen*. According to Chinese authorities,—the word *Heen*, which is not found earlier that the 7th century, was first used as a designation of this sect;—the pronunciation is that of the character† "Heaven," in the Shen-se dialect,—the word is a synonyme for "Heaven," and is the generic term for "deity" among foreigners from the west. Thus we find that the *Heen* worshippers, were merely worshippers of "God," under the designation "Heaven." There are distinct topical memoranda of six houses of worship belonging to this sect during the Tang dynasty in Chang-gan and Kae-fung. In one the services are particularly stated to be conducted by two grades of officers, corresponding to the Rabbi and Scribe. They are stated also to be free from all visible object of worship, and the ritual was in a foreign language. Frequent notices occur of the prevalence of this religion in the Chinese accounts of various Asiatic nations. Were the tablets in the synagogue at Kae-fung fop the only existing record of the Jews in China, the most probable idea a native would be able to gather as to the character of the religion spoken of would be that they were worshippers of "Heaven." For these and other reasons it is inferred that the ancient "Heaven" worshippers, were the ancestors of the "Heaven" worshippers of the present day, i. e. the Jews.

The Treasurer's Report for the past year was presented, shewing a balance of Tls. 621.2.7 in the Society's favor.

The Librarian's Report shewed that some progress had been made in the collecting of valuable books.

The Report of the Council was of an encouraging character, and gave a brief resumé of the progress already made by the Society. It shewed that in all departments satisfactory results had been reached, and especially that support had been liberally afforded on the part of a few gentlemen (members of the Society), by meeting the expenses of publication in such a manner as not to cripple the resources of the Society: this liberality was gratefully acknowledged.

The Report concluded by suggesting that the Society enlarge the sphere of its operations, by establishing a Translation Department for the publication in Chinese of a Series of Scientific Treatises, &c., &c.

This suggestion gave rise to an animated discussion *pro* and *con*, which resulted in the passing of the following Resolution:—

"Resolved, that so much of the Report of the Council as relates to the establishment of a Translation Department be referred to a special committee to report on its feasability and desirableness."

A nomination of officers for the ensuing year was then made, and the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:—

President,.....T. T. Meadows, Esq.
Vice-President,.Rev. J. Hobson.
Corresponding Secretary, } Rev. J. Edkins.
Recording do.,..Rev. E. W. Syle.
Treasurer, ...R. Hamilton, Esq.
Directors, ... { Rev. Dr. Bridgman. W. G. Howell, Esq. A. Wylie, Esq.
Librarian,.....B. Hobson, jr., Esq.

Votes of thanks were passed—

To Messrs. Walsh, Whittall, Webb, and Heard, for their liberal contributions towards expenses of publishing the Journal.

To Mr. C. S. Compton, for his liberality in the arrangements for printing the same.

To the Committee of the Shanghai Library for their obliging use of the Room.

And, to the Officers for the past year who now retire from office.

* 祆   † 天

Japan.—By letter from Japan of the 23d ultimo, we are informed that trade is generally dull and the dollar question still undecided. A change of ministry was looked for at Yeddo, which it was hoped and thought would produce a change for the better in foreign affairs. The horrible murder committed at Kanagawa, which we reported in our last issue, is attributed to some Japanese officers who had been degraded at Yeddo at the instance of one or other of the foreign representatives, whether the Russian or not does not appear. The unfortunate officer, Maufet or Mofet, who was murdered is not known to have given any provocation to any one. General Mouravieff was at Yeddo at the time with some six or seven men-of-war and is thought to have turned the outrage on his countrymen to account; at least the southern half of the large island of Saghalien is stated to have been ceded to the Russians, and this shortly after they had threatened not to leave Yeddo until the murder had been fully stoned for. The dismissal of the chief authority of Kanagawa was also obtained from the Japanese government. Saghalien Island was until recently included in the dominions of the Emperor of China. In the war with Russia our men-of-war found Japanese troops stationed on the coast of Aniwa Bay, and it is probable that as China has given up the valley of the Usuri, she does not trouble herself about a not very profitable possession, from the enjoyment of which she is completely cut off by these acquisitions of Russia along the Gulf of Tartary.

THE WEATHER.

Our hot season for this year may now be considered as past, although we find in a register kept for 7 years,—1851-1857—that the thermometer rose at times to 88 and 90 in October, but the average was only 74 for the month. We must therefore expect one or two hot days before the cool weather sets in for the autumn.

Upon the whole it has been a hot summer compared with 1858. Our own register during the two years shows the following:—

	1858.	1859.
80 degrees and above on	95 days	.... 79 days.
84 " "	56 "	.... 61 "
88 " "	27 "	.... 36 "
70 " "	94 nights	.... 98 nights.
74 " "	71 "	.... 68 "
80 " "	21 "	.... 27 "

1858	Day Range	Day Average	Night Range	Night Average
June,	73—88	82	59—75	73
July,	76—96	86	68—89	77
August,	78—91	83	67—80	74
September,	72—88	80	63—77	70

1859	Day Range	Day Average	Night Range	Night Average
June,	69—93	80	64—84	71
July,	73—95	85	68—85	76
August,	77—94	87	71—85	79
September,	71—86	78	62—78	71

On reference to some tables in our possession we find that the hot weather in Shanghai seldom commences before June, and it terminates about the 20th of September.

When we get up to 80 degrees, after the winter, it is much more felt than we fall to that temperature from the greater heat we have been enduring in the summer months.

A decided change in the temperature took place on the 20th of the month just ended,—September,—and it continued cool to the end, except on the last day, when with a light southerly wind the glass rose to 79 in the day and 72 at night. Rain fell on 14 days principally in light showers. Most of the ice was exhausted early in the month; supplies, however, were received from Ningpo until the 15th when all was finished. The weather soon after became cool and it was not a great privation.

We reprint from the *Daily News* the Treaty between Russia and China signed at Tien-tsin last year. Though stated to be a translation from the Russian text published officially at St. Petersburg, we have reason to believe that some passages have either been altered or mis-translated.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE TREATY.

St. Petersburg, *August* 1.

The official *Gazette of the Senate*, No. 66, contains the text, in the Russian language, of the treaty between Russia and China, negotiated by Admiral Count Paoutiatine, and signed by him at Tien-tsin, June 13th 1858. This treaty received the Russian imperial sanction on the 29th August last year, and the exchange of the ratifications took place at Pekin on the 12th April, 1859. The following is a translation of the treaty:

The plenipotentiaries of the two States, after the due exchange of their credentials, have agreed to the following stipulations:

Art. 1. The peace and amity happily subsisting for so long a time between his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and his Majesty the Daizinsker Bogdochan, (Emperor of the Ta Tsing,) and their respective subjects, is confirmed by means of this treaty.

The personal safety and inviolability of property of Russians residing in the empire of China, and of Chinese living in the Russian dominions, are placed under the protection of the governments of the two empires respectively.

Art. 2. The privilege hitherto enjoyed by Russia of sending ambassadors to Pekin as often as the Russian government may consider it needful is hereby confirmed and renewed. The communications between the supreme authorities of the two empires will no longer be carried on through the Russian Senate and the Chinese Li-fan-yuan as hitherto, but will in future be made by the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Senior Member of the Supreme Council of State in China (Kiun-ki C'hu), or the principal Minister, on the footing of perfect equality of the two states.

The usual and ordinary correspondence between the above-mentioned high official functionaries shall be forwarded by the respective authorities on the mutual frontiers. But whenever it is deemed necessary to forward an important despatch or other written document, a special courier may be sent as extraordinary messenger to the residence of the other sovereign to deliver the papers confided to his care, and give verbal explanations if required by the members of the Supreme Council of State or the principal minister of his Majesty the Emperor of China. On his arrival at the capital, he must deliver his despatches through the President of the Court of Ceremonies (Li-pu).

A perfect equality shall further be observed in the written correspondence and personal interviews between Russian envoys and ministers plenipotentiary and the ministers of the Court of Pekin, as well as between the respective governors-general of the frontier and coast province.

Should the Russian government deem it expedient to appoint a resident minister plenipotentiary in one of the ports opened for trade, he must observe the same formalities in his personal relations and written correspondence with the highest local authorities and the ministers at Pekin that are in use towards the representatives of other foreign nations.

The Russian ambassadors may travel to Pekin either from Kiachta and by way of Urga, or from Daga (Ta-ku) at the mouth of the river Chai-che (Peiho), or by any other road and through any of the other towns and ports opened to commerce. The Chinese government, after having received due information on the subject, engages to give the needful order without loss of time for the quick and commodious journey of the ambassador and his attendants and suite, as well as his reception in the capital with all the honours and outward marks of respect due to his exalted rank as the accredited representative of the person of his sovereign, and finally to furnish him with a roomy and comfortable dwelling, fitted up and furnished in a suitable style, the expense of which, however, shall be borne exclusively by the Russian government, and in no way be at the charge of that of China.

Art. 3. From this time forth and henceforward the trade between Russia and China may be legally carried on, not only by land through the frontier towns as hitherto, but also by sea. Russian merchant ships are permitted to trade at the following ports and places: Shanghae, Ningpo, Fouchou-fou, Amoy, Chai-wan-fu, Canton, the Island of Formosa, Kiung-chou-fou on the Island of Hai-nan, and to the other ports opened to foreign commerce.

Art. 4. With regard to the land traffic it is stipulated that in future no limitation shall be made either to the number of persons engaged in it, the quantity of goods exported and imported, or the amount of capital employed. In all affairs connected with the trade by sea, such as ships' manifests, the payment of anchorage dues and custom-house duties according to the existing tariff, the Russian merchants are bound to submit to the regulations in force and applicable to the foreign trade of all nations in the Chinese ports open to the same. All cases of smuggling on the part of the Russians will be punished by the confiscation of goods not openly and legally imported.

Art. 5. In all or any of the above-mentioned ports and places the Russian government enjoys the right of appointing consuls. It may also send Russian ships of war to protect the consulates and keep up the dignity of the Russian flag, as well as to enforce the maintenance of order amongst the Russian subjects.

The settlement of the relations between the consuls and the local authorities, the selection of a commodious and well-situated piece of land suitable for the erection of churches, dwelling-houses, and warehouses, the purchase of landed and other property by Russians from the Chinese by mutual consent and agreement, and other affairs of a similar nature requiring the interference and co-operation of the consuls, shall be subject to the rules and regulations observed by the Chinese government in similar cases towards the subjects of other foreign nations.

Art. 6. Should a Russian ship of war or a merchantman be wrecked on the coast of China, the local authorities are bound to take immediate steps for the preservation of the crew and passengers and the safety of their property, as well as of the ship and cargo. They are further bound to forward the shipwrecked persons, together with their goods and other property, to the nearest port where there resides a Russian consul or the agent of a foreign power at peace with Russia, or else to the frontiers if more easily accomplished. All expenses incurred and salvage paid shall be eventually refunded by the Russian government.

Should any accident happen to Russian men-of-war or merchant vessels in the Chinese seas requiring their going into harbour to repair damages or supply themselves with fresh provisions or water, they are permitted to put into Chinese ports for that purpose, even if such ports are not open for foreign ships, and are at liberty to purchase all stores they may require, and remain there till they have completed their repairs or obtained the provisions they stood in need of, without experiencing any molestation or hindrance on the part of the local authorities.

Art. 7. The examination into the circumstances of any dispute that may arise between Russian and Chinese subjects in ports and places open to trade, cannot be undertaken by the Chinese local authorities, except in conjunction with the Russian consul resident there, or other person representing the Russian government. Should any Russian subjects be accused of crimes or misdemeanours committed in China, they shall be tried and punished by the laws of Russia. And in the same manner Chinese subjects charged with an attempt on the life or property of Russians shall be subject to the laws and regulations of their own country, and dealt with accordingly.

Russian subjects who may have penetrated into the interior of China, and there committed any crime or misdemeanour against the laws of the country, must be conducted to the frontiers and given up to the Russian authorities, or else sent to the nearest port with a resident Russian consul and delivered up to him, to be punished according to the laws of Russia.

Art. 8. As the Chinese government confesses that the Christian religion tends to the consolidation of order and unanimity between all men, it binds itself not only not to persecute its own subjects in the execution of the duties and ceremonies imposed on them by the tenets of the Christian religion, but to protect them in the same manner as the members of any other religious persuasion permitted and recognised in China.

The Chinese government, acknowledging the Christian missionaries to be men of honest and disinterested purpose, grants them full permission to preach and extend Christianity among the subjects of China, and will not suffer them to be prevented from going into the interior of the country from any of the opened ports and places; and a certain number of such missionaries shall for this purpose be furnished with due passports by the Russian consuls and the authorities on the frontiers.

Art. 9. Those parts of the mutual frontier between China and Russia that have not been hitherto surveyed and settled shall be immediately examined on the spot by a joint commission appointed by the governments of the two high contracting powers, and the line of demarcation as settled by them shall be attached to this treaty as an appendix or additional article. After the final settlement of the boundary line a detailed description of the same, together with a map of the adjoining country, shall be executed and signed by the commissioners on both sides, which documents shall be considered by both governments as incontestable proofs of the line of frontier for the future.

Art. 10. Instead of the usage hitherto pursued of allowing the members of the Russian spiritual mission to reside for a certain limited period at Pekin, they shall enjoy in future the right of returning to Russia by way of Kiachta, or any other route, as may be deemed advisable by their superiors, and other missionaries may be sent to supply their places at Pekin.

All expenses incurred for the support of the Russian embassy at Pekin shall in future be borne exclusively by the Russian government, and the Chinese government be henceforward liberated from the charge of supporting it as hitherto.

The travelling expenses of the members of the embassy couriers, and other persons sent by the Russian government to Pekin, either by way of Kiachta or any of the ports opened to foreign trade, shall be paid by themselves; but the local authorities are bound to give every assistance in their power to facilitate their journey and forward them with as little delay as possible.

Art. 11. In order to insure a regular communication between the governments of China and Russia, as well as for the requirements of the spiritual mission at Pekin, a light post shall be established to travel once a month between Kiachta and Pekin. The Chinese courier shall leave Pekin and Kiachta on a certain fixed day of every month, and is bound to deliver the letters and despatches committed to his care within fifteen days.

In addition to this there shall be established a heavy post between Kiachta and Pekin for the transmission of parcels and packets every three months, or four times in the year, which shall be conveyed each way within one month.

The expenses of the light and heavy mail shall be borne jointly and in equal proportions by the Russian and Chinese government.

Art. 12. All rights, favours, and privileges of a political, commercial, or any other description, which may be granted in future to any other nation, shall be at the same time and to the same extent accorded to Russia without any further negotiation on the subject.

THE IMPERIAL MANIFESTOES.

The two potentates who the other day illustrated Mr. Buckle's theory of the prevalence of general laws and the nullity of personal influences in history by disposing of a world before breakfast, have condescended partly to inform the world how and why it has been disposed of. The case of the Austrian Emperor is a simple one. He had been reluctantly compelled to engage in war, not from his own desire to keep Lombardy, but from a paramount sense of duty towards his people. Heaven and the right were with him, but the luck was against him. Germany was obstinately blind, in spite of the generous inspirations of the press (an Austrian Emperor lauding the press!) to the "great question of the day," and refused him her aid. He might have tried the chance of arms again, and, trying it, he might have won; but he might not, and he would certainly have had to shed another torrent of blood. More was to be got by a personal interview with the French Emperor than by the mediation of the neutral Powers. Accordingly, he had the interview, and closed with the terms offered. He ends by thanking his gallant army—over which an enemy always superior in number has gained only "advantages," not "victories"—with "all the graceful gratitude of power." To the soldiers and officers of the Austrian army, not their Emperor only, but Europe, owes a debt of gratitude. At Magenta and at Solferino, as at Wagram and at Asperne, they bore themselves bravely in that which is the cause of all nations against the aggressive insolence of France. They had to contend, they have ever had to contend, not only against the numbers of the enemy, but against the bungling of Imperial and aristocratic commanders. They did their duty heroically under the "cold shade" of the Clams and the Edward Lichtensteins. To them it is due that their Empire, if it is worsted and shorn of a province, is not dishonoured; and the plains which they have heaped with their own bodies and with the bodies of their enemies, will be monuments of their glory as well as of their generals' shame. Though they fell, they dealt a blow in falling which will teach France what she may expect from armies less motley in their composition, better led, unembarrassed by treason in their ranks, fighting on their own soil and fighting for their own cause. If Francis Joseph has a heart—and the devotion with which he has been served upon those bloody fields is enough to give him a heart, if he had none before—he will pay his people in something more than barren thanks. He will hasten to relieve them from the shameful and crushing yoke of Jesuitism and bureaucracy. He will give up the vain and suicidal attempt to make his heterorgeneous empire a centralized despotism like those of France and Russia, and will restore it to the condition of an Imperial confederation, with national constitutions and administrations, as it was in its palmiest and most loyal days. In losing Lombardy, as Lombardy was under the recent administration, Austria has lost not a limb, but a cancer which spread poison through her whole frame, and, by forcing her to keep up enormous and ruinous armaments, slowly but surely consumed her vital powers. Yet even Lombardy might possibly have been converted into a true member of the Empire had it been administered as Hungary was administered in the time of Maria Theresa.

The French Emperor has hurried away from the expressions of Italian gratitude to the blandishments of MM. Morny and Troplong, who hail their returning "Hope and Saviour" in language which would have turned the stomach of Xerxes, and are rewarded with a revelation of the Imperial reasons for leaving everybody in the lurch. The reasons were in effect three. First, Verona looked so ugly, and the Austrian army, after being all killed or taken prisoners, still presented so formidable a front, that "self-conquest" seemed more certain than another victory over the enemy. Secondly, Europe in arms was ready to "thwart our successes or to aggravate our reverses." Thirdly, to advance further, it would have been necessary to accept the aid of "revolution." The first plea is a sound and honest one. It was wise to leave off with victory, and not tempt again the fickle wing of the fortune which had wavered so long at Magenta and Solferino. The second plea, which is intended to hold up the neutral Powers to the odium of France, and to lay the ground for a future quarrel if it should prove convenient, is belied by the simultaneous declaration of the Emperor of Austria, who distinctly states that the neutral Powers would not have given him as much as he got from the Emperor of the French. The third plea is worth the consideration of those who imagine Louis Napoleon to be a miracle of far-sighted sagacity, and the one man who thoroughly understands his age. Understand his age, in a certain sense, he does—he knows that the locks he has to pick are not of the mediæval make, but Bramah's. But he has not yet discovered, with all his penetration, that there is an essential antagonism between despotic dynasties and democracies, or that you cannot be at once the Pope's "dear son in Jesus" and the active patron of Garibaldi and Kossuth. Every editor of an English country newspaper foresaw and foretold, from the commencement of the enterprise, the political dilemma of which this political Lynceus first became aware under the walls of Verona.

Louis Napoleon's address concludes with the formula—"The future will every day reveal additional cause for the happiness of Italy, the influence of France, and the tranquillity of Europe." We will not say that the last words were insincere at the time they were uttered. We would not say that the words "The Empire is Peace" were insincere at the time they were uttered. But we are sure that both the one assurance and the other came from the lips which swore allegiance to the French Republic, which most solemnly pledged fidelity to England in drawing her into the Russian war, and which the other day declared Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic, and by that declaration drew into the field thousands of Italian patriots who are now consigned to an "amnesty" for their pains. Circumstances change, and the hero of December, 1851, changes with them. Now M. Louis Veuillot, now Garibaldi, basks in his smile. War suddenly changes to peace—peace, if occasion calls, may as suddenly change to war. Those who have the tranquillity of Europe in their keeping will have need to look well to their charge. By this time, perhaps, experience may have taught them that diplomatic arts and cajoleries are weak when practised by Parliamentary Ministers against a man who is absolute master of vast armaments, who may choose his own time and his own pretext, and who is unfettered by moral restrictions in laying and carrying out his plans. Their only safe, as well as their only worthy course, is to take their stand on those broad principles of honour and plain dealing which have never been departed from but to our bitter cost, and on that common rule of social action which bids you maintain a dignified reserve towards those whom you cannot trust. If Louis Napoleon has a moral power in Europe to which his character does not entitle him, and which makes him more dangerous than he otherwise would be, it is to England that he owes it; and England may expect to be paid, and has already been in part paid, as she deserves. It is vain now to analyse the causes—the gambling speculation, the demoralizing luxury, the hero-worshipping theories of political ethics—which betrayed the nation in a fatal hour into a criminal worship of criminal success. It is needless to ask what frenzy or what meanness drove an English Ministry to pollute the very fountain of English honour by an act of complicity as gratuitous as it was degrading. It is enough to say that our offence has found us out, and found out most signally that class among us which is bound, as its first duty and the condition of its privileged existence, to preserve and uphold honour, but by which—in its base delight at seeing liberty and freedom of speech extinguished by the *coup d'état*—the chastity of English honour was most miserably sullied and betrayed.—*Saturday Review, July* 23.

News from Sebastopol.—The mercantile bark *Westbrook*, commanded by Captain Bonello, which left Sebastopol on the 1st of March, has arrived at Hull, with a cargo consisting chiefly of bones and 46 pieces of cannon, English, French, and Russian, most of the latter being in excellent condition. Captain Bonello states that he arrived in Sebastopol on the 18th of January, and at once proceeded by road to Balaklava. The country along the entire route presents a most devastated appearance, diversified only by the mounds raised here and there over some fallen warrior. Balaklava itself he describes as a vast Golgotha, where small heaps of stones are the only marks of distinction separating the resting-place of the officer from that of his subordinate. The immence extent of ground covered by the besieging armies of two great nations is now completely deserted, even the two or three houses occupied by some of the generals being uninhabited. The ravages of war are also stamped in equally indelible characters on the city of Sebastopol itself. Commerce is stagnant, its streets are almost deserted, and the wretched inhabitants of the smaller houses, which alone seem to be generally occupied, are in a most destitute state. All that can be seen of the once mighty Malakoff, may not inaptly be compared to a "mountain capsized;" the dockyard, instead of its former life and activity, resembles a mass of rocks; and those of the Government magazines which have not already tumbled in pieces, appear as if they were about to do so. There are no indications that the famous fortifications which frowned for so many months on a mighty foe are about to be restored, nor does it seem probable that they could be in the course of one generation. The American contractor is busy in his efforts to raise the sunken fleet of Russia, and at the time Captain Bonello left, had succeeded with a few only of the smaller ships.—*Evening Mail*, July 20.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

NINGPO SHIPPING LIST.

ARRIVED FROM

Sept.
14,—Mennita, (Ha. bg.), Bramelow, Chinchew.
15,—Otto, (Bre. bq.), Alhman, Hongkong.
15,—Gustemunde, (Hav. bq.). Kulken, H'kong.
15,—Ora, (Ha. bg.), Peters, Foochow.
16,—Opossum, (H. M. g.-boat), Bevan, S'hai.
16,—Ylocano, (Sp. bg.), Flores, Chinchew.
16,—Kim-ing-soon, (Sia. bq.), Dean, Amoy.
23,—Cruiser, (H. M. str.), Bythesea, Shanghai.
24,—Hermann, (Ha. bq.), Krotzfaldt, Chinchew.

DEPARTED FOR

Sept.
14,—Miphista, (Da. bg.), Anderson, Hongkong.
16,—Opossum, (H. M. g.-boat), Bevan, H'kong.
18,—Otto, (Bre. bq.), Alhman, Shanghai.
25,—Amazone, (Ha. bq.), Reese, Chinchew.
25,—Algerine, (H. M. g.-boat), ——, Chusan.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Boreas, (Ha. bq.); Gustemunde, (Hav. bq). Diana, (Bre. bq.); Main, (Ha. bq.); Ora, (Ha. bg.); Minnita, (Ha. bg.); Ylocano, (Sp. bg.); San Juan, (Sia. bq.); St. George, (Sia. bq.); Kymhongtye, (Sia. bq.); Kymhongsem, (Sia. bq.); Kim-ing-soon, (Sia. bq.); City of Agathia, (Sia. bq.); Sea Forth, (Sia. qq.); and Independance, (Br. bg.)

NAGASAKI SHIPPING LIST.

ARRIVED FROM

September
1,—Wanderer, (Am. sch.), King, Shanghai.
3,—Carthage, (Br. str.), McGregor, Shanghai.
3,—Azof, (Br. str.), Gaby, Shanghai.
8,—James Hartley, (Br. str.), Hook, Shanghai.
9,—Henry Ellis, (Br. sh.), Baylie, Shanghai.
11,—Highflyer, (H. M. str.), Shadwell, Port Vladimir.
17,—Carthage, (Br. str.), McGregor, Kanagawa.
18,—Nagasaki, (Jap. w. str.), Makisan, Simabara.
19,—Henriette, (Du. bq.), Robinson, Shanghai.
19,—Azof, (Br. str.), Gaby, Shanghai.
19,—Pruth, (Br. bq.), Hutton, Shanghai.
21,—Powhattan, (U. S. str.), Pearson, Shanghai.

DEPARTED FOR

August
23,—Carthage, (Br. str.), McGregor, Shanghai.
28,—Maryland, (Am. bq.), Crosby, Shanghai.
September
3,—Schiller, (Du. bg.), Saltzkorn, Kanrgawa.
5,—Wanderer, (Am. sch.), King, Kanagawa.
6,—Bride of the Seas, (Br. sh.), Donald, S'ghai.
6,—Carthage, (Br. str.), McGregor, Kanagawa.
8,—Azof, (Br. str.), Gaby, Shanghai.
10,—Marmora, (Br. sh.), ——, Hongkong.
14,—Highflyer, (H. M. str.), Shadwell, Kanagawa.
14,—James Hartley, (Br. str.), Hook, Shanghai.
17,—Carthage, (Br. str.), McGregor, Shanghai.
22,—Powhattan, (U. S. str.), Pearson, Kanagawa.
24,—Azof, (Br. str.), Gaby, Shanghai.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.
24th September, 1859.

Germantown, (U. S. fri.), Kwankomar, (Jap. war str.), Nagasaki, (Jap. war. str.), Pruth, (Br. bq.), Henry Ellis, (Br. sh.), Elizabeth Ann, (Br. sh.), Atalante, (Du. str.), Postillon, (Du. bq.), Thetis, (Du. bq.), Zwalluw, (Du. bg.) Henriette, (Du. bq.)

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

SHOWING the highest and lowest degrees of temperature in the month of *October*, 1858, from observations taken by a self registering THERMOMETER in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the *Maximum* by day, and the *Minimum* at night; and the number of rainy days during the same period, —also the average of the same for 7 years.

OCTOBER 1858.—5 rainy days.

	Max.	*Min.*		*Max.*	*Min.*
1	71	61	17	69	56
2	72	60	18	69	56
3	73	64	19	68	54
4	74	64	20	68	54
5	73	60	21	69	61
6	74	62	22	69	53
7	72	62	23	64	49
8	73	64	24	66	52
9	76	64	25	67	53
10	71	64	26	68	51
11	73	60	27	70	52
12	72	59	28	67	55
13	73	61	29	71	56
14	71	55	30	64	45
15	69	57	31	66	47
16	69	57			

N.B.—The Thermometer which registered the above is nearly 2 degrees lower than that now being used.

Average of 7 years { Thermo. *Max.* 72, *Min.* 58. Rainy days 7.28

To be continued monthly.

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

222—Encyclopædia Britanica—vol. 18.
242—Friends in Council—2 vols.
243—Boismont on Hallucinations.
244—Tobacco, its History and Associations, by F. W. Fairholt.
245—The religious condition of the Chinese, by J. Edkins.
369—Idylls of the King—Tennyson.
708—Life of Charles James Fox, by Lord J. Russell—2nd vol.
719—Shelley Memorials.
720—Northumberland and the border, by W. White.
1247—Voyage of the *Barracouta* to Japan, China, &c.
1248—To Cuba and Back—A Voyage.
1249—Campaigning Experiences in Central India, by Mrs. Duberly.
1895—The Two Brothers—3 vols.
1896—Grace Lee—J. Kavanagh—3 vols.
1897—Caleb Field—A Tale of the Puritans.
1898—Rachel Gray—J. Kavanagh.
1899—Miles Tremenhere—A Tale.
1900—Agatha's Husband—Zingra the Gipsy.
1901—Lena or the silent Woman—Novel—3 vols.
1902—The Wife's temptation—Tale—2 vols.
1903—A Life for a Life, by the author of J Hallifax.
1904—The Fool of quality—H. Brooke—2 vols.
1905—Lost and Won—A Tale.
2340—Bernard Quaritch's Catalogue.

Shanghae, 27th September, 1859.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARMFIELD'S BUTTONS
FOR CHINA AND THE EAST.

STRUCK from DIES, cut expressly for these markets in great variety.

Sole appointed Agent,
JOHN W. GABRIEL.
8ju 79, Basinghall Street London.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
1844-45	....	....	3,800,627	6,433
1845-46	....	....	12,459,988	15,192
1846-47	....	....	12,494,140	15,972
1847-48	....	....	15,711,142	21,176
1848-49	....	....	18,303,074	18,134
1849-50	....	....	22,363,370	15,237
1850-51	....	....	36,722,540	17,243
1851-52	....	....	57,675,000	20,631
1852-53	....	....	69,431,000	22,076
1853-54	....	....	50,343,847	58,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391
1858-59	....	....	39,135,939	85,970

Year ending 30th June,	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. *Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	TO THE UNITED STATES. *Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48	....	....	11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
1848-49	....	....	12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50	....	....	13,367,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51	....	....	21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
1851-52	....	....	31,225,000	20,333	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53	....	....	38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	534
1853-54	....	....	29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	......
1855-56	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
1856-57	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,037
1857-58	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,740	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
1858-59	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	28,395	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1858, *to 30th June*, 1859.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN, *direct*,	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	28,395
UNITED STATES.	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,	....	....	690,734	....
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	57,087	453,513	510,600	....
THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE,	211,661	....	211,661	} 54,935
COASTWISE,	1,533	1,252,988	1,254,521	}
MANILA,	....	....	....	140
Total	....	....	39,135,939	85,970

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*,
From 1st *July*, 1859, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
July 1	Woodville	361	London	225,462	32,000	257,462	12
.. 20	Hersilia	623	..do..	641,755	113,320	755,075	....
.. 29	Admiral	412	..do..	322,665	148,312	470,977	65
Aug 6	Challenger	698	..do..	430,223	149,800	580,023	1,455
.. 12	Egmont	767	..do..	691,317	59,222	750,539	106
.. 23	Falcon	793	..do..	522,238	218,883	741,121	1,597
.. 28	Rubens	403	..do..	375,540	39,970	415,510	....
Sept 1	Neville	715	..do..	523,060	242,789	765,849	879
.. 4	Stornoway	527	..do..	322,039	178,471	500,510	976
.. 9	Ballarat	712	..do..	365,970	238,094	604,064	1,680
.. 13	Cambalu	499	..do..	442,600	105,200	547,800	1,031
.. 24	Wagoola	549	..do..	407,189	256,029	663,218	506
.. 24	Abdul Medjid	399	..do..	382,288	126,736	509,024	298
.. 24	Earl of Southesk	335	..do..	341,600	....	341,600	491
.. 24	Eastfield	434	..do..				

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,
From 1st *July*, 1859, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Other Silk.*	*Silk Piece Goods* Pieces
Aug 15	Fairy	629	NewYork	13,680	461,637	475,317	157:30	....	15,975
Sept 27	N. B. Palmer	1399	..do..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cleared	Nonpareil	1431	..do..	....	....	....	....	....	....

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,
From 1st *July*, 1859, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
......	....	....	....	....	....	....
......	....	....	....	....	....	....

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*.
From 1st *July*, 1859, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Sept 6	Sea Witch	337	Australia	....	....	....
......	....	....	....	....	....	....

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE,
From 1st *July*, 1859, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 14	Aden, str.,	812	Hongkong	1,657
Aug 2	Formosa, str.,	750	do	1,852
.. 17	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,111
Sept 3	Formosa, str.,	750	do	1,209
.. 21	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,201

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Sept 23	Urania	A. bark	406	Turner	Fuchau	Sept 13	Sundries	Russell and Co
.. 23	Otto	Da. bk	286	Ahlmann	Hongkong	.. 4	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 24	Concurrent	Da. bk	238	Davidson	Whampoa	.. 11	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 24	Broadwater	B. ship	571	Stockman	Hobart Town	Aug 4	do	F. H. Grove
.. 25	Carthage	B. str.	500	McGregor	Kanagawa	Sept 13	Silk	Dent and Co
.. 25	Rémi	B. str.	322	Cowie	do	.. —		Rémi, Schmidt & Cie
.. 25	Koh-i-noor	B. bark	303	Summerson	do	.. 6		W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 26	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	.. 21	Op., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 26	Inflexible	H.M.str		Brooker	do	.. 19		
.. 26	Tinos	A. ship	527	Bennett	Singapore	.. 3	Sundries	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 27	Azof	B. str.	700	Gaby	Nagasaki	.. 24	do	E. Warden, P.&O. Agent
.. 27	Malabar	B. str.	1080	Grainger	Hongkong*	.. 23	Op., &c.	E. Warden, P.&O. Agent
.. 28	Timandra	B. ship	1030	Sergent	do	.. —	Coals	Dent and Co
.. 28	Canvass Back	A. ship	731	Clarke	do	.. 13	Coals, &c.	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 28	Cid	Ha. bk	320	Koefoed	Swatow	.. —	Sugar	Harkort and Co
.. 29	Amazone	Ha. bg	266	Westergaard				
.. 30	Troas	B. ship	663	Holmes	Kanagawa	Sept 14		Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 30	Countess of Seafield	B. bark	492	Brown	do	.. 17		Dent and Co
.. 30	Wanderer	A. schr	176	King	do	.. —		Augustine Heard & Co
.. 30	Maggie	B. bark	335	Le Geyt	Hongkong	.. 19		Order

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES
From Woosung.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Sept 23	James Hartley	B. str.	480	Hook	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	David Sassoon Sons and Co
.. 23	Mencius	B. ship	509	Williamson	Fuchau	Ballast	Shaw, Bland and Co
.. 23	Nerbudda	B. bark	428	Will	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	Turner and Co
.. 23	Glengariff	B. bark	404	Webster	Ningpo	Re-expts.	Siemssen and Co
.. 23	Vryhandel	Du. bk	333	Leverstein	Amoy	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 23	Lucky Star	Sia. bk	450	Pickrell	Swatow	Sun., &c.	A. R. Tilby
.. 24	Wagoola	B. ship	549	Jardine	London	Tea &Silk	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 24	Abdul Medjid	B. ship	399	Wilkie	do	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 24	Earl of Southesk	B. bark	335	Bell	do	do	Dent and Co
.. 24	Eastfield	B. bark	434	Copland	do	do	Shaw, Bland and Co
.. 26	Argonaut	A. ship	575	Norton	Fuchau	Sun., &c.	Russell and Co
.. 26	Kitty Simpson	A. ship	750	Caufield	Hongkong		Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 27	N. B. Palmer	A. ship	1396	Frisbie	New York	Tea &Silk	Russell and Co
.. 28	A Russian gun-boat						
.. 28	Empress	B. ship	481	Malone	Fuchau	Ballast	Fletcher and Co
.. 29	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	do	Dent and Co
.. 29	Spirit of Trade	B. bark	528	McCulloch	Amoy	do	Turner and Co
.. 29	Friendship	Sia. bk	450	Starr	Amoy & B'kok	Sun., &c.	A. R. Tilby
.. 29	Comet	A. bark	536	Burr	San Francisco	Tea &Sun	Russell and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR
And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch.
Acastus	Sept 12	B. bark	456	Hogarth	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Agnes	Aug 7	Pru. sh	651	Lietzmann	Wm. Pustau and Co	London	22d inst.
Aguila de los Andes	Aug 7	Chil. sh	482	Pescetto	Vaucher, Frères		
Albeol	Sept 17	A. ship	916	Barnaby	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Altona	Sept 13	Da. bk	380	Bahre	Siemssen and Co		
Amaranth	Sept 29	A. ship	666	Jones	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Amazone	Sept 29	Ha. bg	266	Westergaard			
Amicitia	Sept 17	Du. bk	328	Graaff	Fletcher and Co		
Anna	Aug 4	Old bk	234	Schülken	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong&W'poa	Early
Antagonist	May 30	B. bark	436	Evans	Johnson and Co		
Assyrian	July 31	B. ship	555	Shepherd	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Imdt.
August	Aug 31	Sia. bk	270	Tunge	A. R. Tilby		
Australia	Sept 13	Swe. sh	720	Wallender	Wm. Hargreaves		
Azof	Sept 27	B. str.	700	Gaby	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Nagasaki	2d inst.
Bangkok Mark	Aug 8	Sia. sh	300	Douvol	A. R. Tilby	N'po & B'kok	Early
Beemah	Sept 12	B. ship	887	Pickernell	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Bentek	Aug 29	Sia. bk	700	Valentine	A. R. Tilby		
Betty Peribach	Aug 31	Ha. bk	314	Blohm	Siemssen and Co		
Beverley	Sept 20	B. bark	462	Carter	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Imdt.
Black Prince	Aug 29	A. ship	1061	Brown	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264				
Bomarsund	Apr 3	B. bark	597	Thomson	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Swatow	Early
Bride of the Seas	Sept 12	B. ship	516	Donald	Russell and Co		
Broadwater	Sept 24	B. ship	571	Stockman	F. H. Grove	Fuchau	3d inst.
Canvass Back	Sept 28	A. ship	731	Clarke	Augustine Heard and Co		
Carl von Ribbeck	Aug 7	M'kl.bk	285	Westendorff	Siemssen and Co	Ningpo	cld 26 ult
Carthage	Sept 25	B. str.	500	McGregor	Dent and Co		
Castillian	May 11	B. ship	1064	Harrington	Dent and Co		
Castle	July 28	Sia. sh	280	Hazard	A. R. Tilby		
Catherine	June 6	B. ship	607	Watson	Lindsay and Co	Nagasaki	5th inst
Chieftain	July 31	B. ship	597	De Faye	Lindsay and Co		
Chryseis	Aug 7	B. bark	477	Sager	E. Warden		
Cid	Sept 28	Ha. bk	320	Koefoed	Harkort and Co		
City of Carlisle	Aug 9	B. ship	936	Shiell	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Claro	Sept 13	B. bark	401	Sheen	A. Howard		
Cleveland	Aug 11	B. bark	466	Wawn	Captain		
Collingwood	Aug 30	B. brig	270	Spence	Captain		
Concurrent	Sept 24	Da. bk	238	Davidson	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Conheath	Sept 21	B. bark	227	McLellan	Dent and Co		
Conradine Lackmann	Aug 31	Ha. sh	366	Quedens	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	
Contest	July 9	A. ship	1098	Steele	Russell and Co		
Contest	Aug 8	Sia. sh	296	Brewer	A. R. Tilby		
Countess of Seafield	Sept 30	B. bark	492	Brown	Dent and Co		
Cossack	Sept 12	B. bark	586	Gray	Russell and Co		
Currituck	June 1	A. ship	598	Knowles	Wetmore, Williams and Co	New York	
Daro	Sept 20	Du. bk	492	Wytenharst	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Day-spring	Sept 15	B. bark	378	Knowles	Dent and Co		
Eastern State	July 7	A. ship	813	Kilburn	Augustine Heard and Co		
Egeria	Sept 18	B. bark	307	Newton	Wm. Hargreaves	Liverpool	22d inst.
Emma	June 18	B. brig	121	Douglas	Blenkin, Rawson and Co	Nagasaki	
Emma	Sept 4	B. ship	1049	Underwood	A. R. Tilby		
Euphrates	Jan 18	B. bark	450	McKellar	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Evening Star	July 7	B. ship	811	Ewen	Wm. Hargreaves		
Excelsior	Sept 17	B. bark	462	Robson	Gilman and Co		
Fanny Kirchner	Sept 21	Old. bk	477	Block	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Flavius	Sept 3	B. bark	362	Cook	Knoop and Co	Swatow	
Flying Spray	Sept 13	B. bark	371	Poll	Dent and Co		
Formosa	Sept 15	B. str.	750	Browne	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent		
Fortune	Aug 8	Sia. bk	300	Sutherland	A. R. Tilby		
Friar Tuck	Aug 27	B. ship	662	Darlington	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	
Galilee	Aug 1	Fr. sh	591	Lefliano	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
George & Henry	Sept 12	Ha. bk	338	Peters	Harkort and Co		
Goldfinder	July 13	Sia. sh	300		A. R. Tilby		
Hannover	Sept 15	Han.bk	290	Kleingarn	Siemssen and Co	Hongkong	
Harpooneer	Aug 7	B. bark	405	Brymner	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Ningpo	Early
Hildesheim	Aug 1	Han bk	344	Bey	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong&W'poa	3d inst
Horatio	July 16	A. ship	460	Palmer	Isaac M. Bull and Co		
John Brightman	July 13	B. ship	373	Ewert	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Amoy	Early
Kate Hastings	Sept 14	A. bark	448	Kingman	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Koh-i-noor	Sept 25	B. bark	303	Summerson	W. R. Adamson and Co		
La Rochelle	Aug 31	Ha. sh	700	Meyer	Siemssen and Co		
Laughing Water	Sept 13	B. bark	491	Jane	James Hooper		
Lizzie Jarvie	July 13	S.O. sh	422	Knipe	Lindsay and Co		
Lobelia	June 7	B. ship	823	Gooding	Turner and Co	Fuchau	3d inst
Louisa	Apr 2	B. schr	95	Russell	Dent and Co		
Lucy & Harriet	July 22	Rus. sh	729	Huntein	Holliday, Wise and Co	Fuchau	cld 27 ult
Malabar	Sept 27	B. str	1080	Grainger	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	6th inst*
Maggie	Sept 30	B bark	335	Le Geyt	Order		
Marie	May 30	Bre. bk	334	Schwartje	Siemssen and Co		
Mary Nicholson	Aug 12	B. bark	258	Wentworth	Russell and Co		
Mercator	Aug 7	Du. bk	400	Van der Woode	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain	*Tug*	
Nabob	Sept 13	A. ship	1215	Baxter	Russell and Co		
Nicoline	Sept 14	Ha. sh	462	Valleser	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Nonpareil	July 18	A. ship	1131	Green	Olyphant and Co	New York	cld 28 ult
Nora	Aug 20	B. schr	165	Williams	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Nagasaki	cld 28 ult
Norden	Sept 16	Swe. sh	612	Windrufva	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Nova Bella	Aug 3	B. ship	399	Purchase	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Ocean Queen	July 11	Sia. sh	600	Ayers	A. R. Tilby		
Otto	Sept 23	Da. bk	286	Ahlmann	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Pampero	Aug 9	A. ship	1375	Lester	Wetmore, Williams and Co	New York	Early
Paragon	Aug 8	Sia. sh	800	Adamson	A. R. Tilby		
Prince Regent	Sept 17	B. bark	582	Sutherland	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & S'pore	
Princess Charlotte	Aug 25	Du. bg.	266	Hille	Dimier, Brothers and Co		
Rapid	Aug 9	Sia. sh	400	Rooke	A. R. Tilby		
Reinhard	July 6	Bre. sh	638	Timmermann	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	Early
Rémi	Sept 25	B. str.	322	Cowie	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Richard Cobden	Sept 22	Bre. bk	637	Feldhusen	Siemssen and Co		
Sancho Panza	Aug 28	B. ship	875	Hale	Russell and Co	New York	Early
Sea Nymph	Sept 13	B. bark	463	Morwick	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Sir Charles Napier	June 3	B. ship	1160	Scott	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Singapore	Early
Souto	Aug 8	Braz sh	884	Azevedo	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Squaw	Sept 19	B. brig	165	Reid	Turner and Co		
Strathmore	Aug 23	B. bark	450	Mann	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Sultan	May 23	A. ship	1184	Berry	Augustine Heard and Co	London	22d inst.
Syrian	Sept 21	B. bark	228	Hodgeton	A. R. Tilby	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Timandra	Sept 28	B. ship	1030	Sergent	Dent and Co		
Tinos	Sept 26	A. ship	527	Bennett	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Tory	July 24	B. bark	451	Stoffels	A. R. Tilby	S'tow & Sing.	Imdt.
Troas	Sept 30	B. ship	663	Holmes	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Tung Yu	July 13	B. ship	1136	Taylor	Shaw, Bland and Co	London	Early
Urania	Sept 23	A. bark	406	Turner	Russell and Co		
Wanderer	Sept 30	A. schr	176	King	Augustine Heard and Co		
Wild Flower	July 3	B. bark	478	Bain	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
William	June 21	B. ship	703	Milton	Turner and Co	London	Early
Wm. Frederick	Aug 13	B. bark	484	Wood	Knoop and Co	Swatow	
Wm. Gillies	Sept 15	B. bark	433	Wilson	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	Early
Windward	May 10	A. ship	818	Smith	Russell and Co	New York	1st inst
Wynaud	Sept 12	B. ship	546	Reid	Fletcher and Co	London	6th inst

[119 *Merchant Vsls.*] * At daylight with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Chesapeake	H M st-frigate	..	..	..	{ Rear-Adml: J. Hope, C.B., Capt G O. Willes }	..
Coromandel	H M dispt.-boat	5	..	50	Lieut T M Jones	150
Forester (87)	H M gun-boat	3	..	43	Lieut A J Innes	60
Haughty (89)	H M gun-boat	3	..	38	Lieut Geo D Broad	60
Hesper	H M sc-st store sh	4	900	..	J Loane	120
Inflexible	H M p-wl st-sl	6	..	165	G A C Brooker	378
Janus (76)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut H P Knevitt	40
Kestrel (69)	H M gun-boat	3	233	37	C D Robinson	40
Sampson	H M p-wl st fri	6	..	200	Geo S Hand, C.B.	467
Starling (93)	H M gun-boat	3	..	42	Lieut J H Whitshed	60

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	OWNERS.
Ann Welsh	B.bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B.bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B.bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Benentt	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Marion, 11th April; Wellington, 18th May, (passed Anjer, Augt. 26); Gallego, 1st June; Solent, 18th do; Gem of the Nith, 2d July; Medina, 13th do., and Potosi, 1st August.
Deal—Choice, 10th April; and Union, 1st June.
Liverpool—Oberon, (*vid* St. Johns), 10th April; Spirit of the Age, 12th May; Illimani, 30th May, 2d departure 30th June; Talca, 16th June; Clarendon, 20th do.; and Patna, 12th July.
Swansea—Ocean Child, 17th June; and Marie Gabrielle, 2d August.
Sunderland—Hendrik Ido Ambagt, 1st June. *Shields*—Britannia, 28th July.
Plymouth—Bucephalus, 5th June.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.—To Subscribers, Eight Lines and under, *One Tael*;—each additional line or two lines, 2 *mace* 5 *can*. One half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. ☞ Advertisements will be repeated unless Countermanded.

[*Edited, Printed, & Published every Saturday*, by CHARLES SPENCER COMPTON, *Shanghai.*]

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.